THE

Compleat HUSBANDMAN AND Gentleman's Recreation:

OR,

The whole Art of Husbandry;

Containing

I. Directions to Cure all Diſeaſes in Horſes, which are almoſt 300, with 12 Medicines only not of 12*d* coſt. Alſo to Cure Oxen. Kine. Bulls. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Goats. Swine. Dogs. Conies. Hares. Poultry. Geeſe. Ducks. Swans, *&c.* Pigeons. Singing Birds. Hawks. Deer, *&c.* To teach Dogs.

II. Directions to Improve Land. Arable and Paſture. to Order Flax. Hemp. Saffron. Liquorice. Bees. Silk-Worms. and to make ſome new Invented Plows.

III. To Brew Pale Ale and Beer, make Cyder equal to Canary, and not ſtand in 4*d*. charge *per*. Quart, and to make Mead and Metheglin.

IV. Of Planting and Raiſing Trees for Timber and Fruit, Grafting and Gardening, to order Clover and St. *Foin*.

V. To deſtroy Moles, Foxes and other Vermin.

VI. To Heal all diſeaſes in Men or Women with Chew'd white Bread. Alſo a Pleaſant and wholeſome Drink for a Family, which will not coſt a Farthing a Gallon, beſt for Young and Old, Rich and poor Sick and Well.

VII. Directions in Angling. Fowling. Hawking. Hunting. Ringing, *&c.*

By *G. Markham* Gent.

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The Preface.

READER.

IN my Book Intituled Markam's *Maſter-piece, I have ſet down every diſeaſe and Medicine, ſo full that any Farrier in the Kingdom, may find Medicines for all diſeaſes, which are true and good. But the Price being 3s 6d. deprives Poor Men of the Benefit, therefore with much Labour and Experience, I have found out 12 Medicines and not of 12 Pence Charge, and to be had any where, that will cure all diſeaſes in Horſes, and other Cattle and in this Impreſſion, I have added Husbandry and Gardning, Hawking, Hunting, Fiſhing, Fowling, Bees, Silk-worms and other curious matters the Obſervance of which will In-rich the Practiſer thereof conſiderably.*

G. M.

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The Compleat Husbandman:

AND,

The Gentleman's Recreation:

OF THE

HORSE.

HORSES are of the greateſt Underſtanding, having in them (as the School-men affirm) a certain natural Inſtinct, not only of the knowledge of their Riders and Keepers, but alſo of their own Generation and Deſcent, knowing their Sires and Dames, in ſuch wiſe that they will refuſe (as *Pliny* ſaith) to couple or ingender with them: they are alſo of all Creatures the apteſt to learn any Motion, and the readieſt to obey their Teachers, having a greater Love to exerciſe than any other Beaſt. They are of great Courage and Valour, delight in Wars; and (as ſome School-men affirm) have a certain fore-knowledge of Battel, and will prepare themſelves for the ſame. A Horſe lives to 50 Years, tho' commonly but to 30.

The Mares are leſs lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the moſt; they are fit for the Saddle at four Years of age, for the Wars at ſix, for the Race at eight, and for Hunting, or for extream Matches at ten or eleven: The Females bear their Foals full eleven Months and Foal in the twelfth, or twelve Months and ten Days: The beſt time for their ingendring is *March*, at the increaſe of the Moon, or in the Middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foal ſtanding; they are ſuppoſed to be ſo loving and kind

to their Generation, that if a Foal loſe the Dam, yet the other Mares which are Milch, will of their own accord, lend their Teats, and feed or nurſe up the Orphan Foal. Horſes are ſubject to more Diſeaſes than any other Beaſt, for they have full as many as belong to a Man; and yet notwithſtanding, all thoſe Diſeaſes may be cured by twelve Medicines only, not twelve Pence charge, as you ſhall find by reading what followeth.

Rules to manage your Horſes ſo that no Diſtempers ſhall ſeize them.

1. IN the Morning drive them moderately.
2. When they have done Labour rub them well down.
3. Then tye them to the Rack from Meat an Hour or more, and between whiles keep them rubing till their tired Spirits be refreſh'd.
4. Then give them a moderate quantity of Meat and Drink.
5. Let the Stables be open to the Air and very clean ſwept, and keep the Horſes clean.
6. Let not your Horſes, eſpecially your Sadled ones, have conſtantly Hay in the Rack, nor Provender in the Manger, but tye them from the Rack 5 or 6 Hours together.
7. Let them have but ſuch a quantity of Meat as they may eat up clean.
8. When your Horſe has been hard rid or work'd much you may conveniently give him a little Water about one Hour before you give him Meat, and let him be well rub'd down and ſtand an Hour or Two before you Water him. Rubing down Horſes is better then walking them when hot.
9. If you give your Horſes Grains as many do about *London*, put a little Salt into them, which prevents rot, and watry, and windy Diſtempers.
10. Let your Mares with Fole, and their Colts run in the Fields for a Year.

Obſerve but theſe Rules, and your Horſes will ſeldom want Drenching or Bleeding, but if you find they prove too faſt, the beſt way to cool their Blood and keep them from Diſeaſes, is to give them moderate Labour, and alter the quality of their Food.

The beſt Food for Horſes is good Rick Hay about three quarters of a Year old, which is much better then Hay out of the Barn, and Corn in the Straw is much better and cleaning then that that is thraſh'd, or thraſh'd and cleanſed

ſed from Chaſe; and Beans, Fitches, Barly, Oates and Peaſe in the Straw is the moſt hearty Food and cleanſeth the Stomach from all ſuperfluities. But Threſht Corn of any ſort is good Food for working Horſes that go to Graſs, eſpecially in Winter, giving it them Morning and Night. Put your Stable Horſes to Graſs from *May* to *July*, which will cleanſe their Bodies and cure their Feet and Legs of Diſeaſes contracted by ſtanding in the Stable all Winter. Rain, River, and Spring-water is beſt for Horſes and other Cattle, much better then Pond-water. To allay burning with Shot, Gun-powder or Wild-fire: Take freſh Butter, and the whites of Eggs, of each as much as is ſufficient; beat them well together to an Unguent or Salve, and annoint the Place burnt and it cures ſpeedily. *probatum eſt.*

To feed Horſes well without Hay.

CHop half a Peck of Straw ſmall and mingle a handful of Oats amongſt it, and put in the Manger ſeveral times a Day, and let them drink often, or you may put in the Paſte of Turnips inſtead of Oats, which will do full as well, make the Paſte with the courſeſt Corn ground; or cut, ſhred, and chop Fur Tops, and give them your Horſes, and they will exceedingly thrive therewith; this I had from a great Lord. A great Traveller us'd to give his Horſe a Half penny worth of Carrets, either boil'd or raw, which will anſwer half a Peck of Oats.

In *Kent* and *Hartfordſhire*, they cut Beans and Oats ſmall, and give their Horſes with Chaff or cut Straw, and they thereby eat up all and thrive exceedingly. Parſnips are excellent likewiſe for all ſort of Cattle, and will feed them fat in a ſmall time; they will feed Calves and Lambs very fat, and being boiled will feed Swine to the height of fatneſs in a Fortnights ſpace, and the Liqour will feed them better than the beſt Whey. Cows are very greedy for the Liquor of Turnip boiled, and I have ſeen them feed them without any other Food, and become fat therewith: Turnips boiled will feed all ſorts of Poultry fat, and make them lay Eggs conſtantly without any Corn at all; whereby may be kept Pheaſants, Turkeys, Geeſe, Patridg, Coots, Moor-Cocks in abundance without any charge; I have known Horſes kept fat by ſliceing them, and caſting them into the Manger; and of all Food whatever, nothing is more wholſom nd healthful for Cattle. You may keep all ſorts of Poultry (and Rabbets) by a Paſte made of Bealts Liver, the courſeſt ground Corn and Bran with a Competent even Mixture, but I have left out the Livers, and made a Paſte with the Reſt compounded with Turnips.

Turnips. But in Concluſion, Turnips of themſelves are the only food for Poultry and Swine, *probat. eſt*: Turnips boil'd and mingled with Bran will feed hunting Dogs very highly without other relief.

If you would have a Spot on any part of a Horſe: Firſt, ſhave off the Hair, and with the flower of Brimſtone make the Place bare, and white Hair will grow thereon.

If you would make a black Star in a white Horſes Forehead, take an Earthen Pan ſeeth it well with Water, and bray it in a Mortar very well. Then bind this to the Horſes Forehead a Night and a Day, and in a few Days the white falls of, and black grows inſtead thereof.

In *Hartfordſhire* they feed Swine with Elm Leaves, gathering them in Bags.

To feed old Cattle fat in a ſhort time.

MAke them firſt as Poor as you can, then put them into freſh Graſs, and you have your deſire.

If you would make Heifers as large again as their Dames, and as formal as the faireſt Oxen, only Spay them when they are young, and they will ſell at the price of Oxen.

How to cure all the Infirmities in HORSES, either inward or outward, with twelve Medicines only, and all not coſt Twelve-pence. *1ſt Med.*

To cure all Fevers in general. The Peſtilence, A Horſe Taken, The Falling-evil, The Palſie, or Shaking-evil, The Night-mare, Hide-bound, All Conſumptions, The Breſt-grief, The Anticor, All Tiredneſs, The Loathing of Meat, Caſting out of Drink, All Surfeits, The Hungry-evil, Sick Liver, Sick Gall, Sick Spleen, Sick Kidneys, The Yellows, The Dropſie, Coſtiveneſs in the Body, The Bots, All Worms, Piſſing Blood, The Mattering-yard, Shedding of the Seed, Falling of the Yard, Eating of Hens Dung, The Falling of the Creſt.

IF the Horſe have been brought weak by ſickneſs, and that you find it proceedeth from ſome inward Infection or Corruption of Blood, give him in the Morning faſting two Spoonfuls of the Powder of *Diapente*, well brewed with four Spoonfuls of Honey, and toſs'd to and fro in a pint of ſweet Wine, as Muskadine or Malmſey; and then ride or walk him up and down in the Sun an Hour after: then ſet him up very warm in the Stable, and let him faſt an Hour, and then give him ſuch Provender as he will eat, and his Hay ſprinkled with a little Water: But if his ſickneſs proceed from any cold cauſe, or from over riding, and too ſudden cooling, or from waſhing when he was hot, or ſuch like, then you ſhall give the ſame quantity of *Diapente* and Honey in *Sack*, or other hot Wine, in the ſame manner, as aforeſaid: But if his ſickneſs be leſs contagious, or that Wine is not ready to be had, then you ſhall give the ſame quantity of the aforeſaid Powder and Honey, either in a Quart of ſtrong *Ale*, or a Quart of ſtrong *Beer*, obſerving all the Inſtructions formerly declared. Now for this Powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of ſome) *Horſe-Mithridate*, becauſe it is a general *Antidote* or preſervative againſt all poyſonous Infection, make it in this manner, Take of *Ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Myrrh*, of *Baccæ laurez*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like

quantity, beat them all together in a Mortar to a very fine Powder, and then ſearſe it till not any groſneſs be left, and then keep it either in a cloſe Pot, or in a Bladder, and uſe it as beforeſaid, when you have occaſion, and obſerve to do it divers Mornings together, if the Sickneſs be violent. Now for as much as this Powder may many times be wanting, or at leaſt hard to come by on the ſudden, therefore in caſe of ſuch extremity, take a good Handful of *Celandine* Roots and Leaves and all, and having pick'd and cleanſed them, take of *Wormwood*, of *Rue*, of each half a Handful, boyl theſe in a Pottle of ſtrong *Ale* or *Beer* till a full half be conſumed, then ſtrain it, and preſs the Herbs exceedingly, and then diſſolve into the Drink almoſt half a Pound of ſweet Butter, and an ounce and a half of the beſt *Treacle*, and being no more but lukewarm, give it the Horſe to drink in the Morning faſting, and ride or walk him an Hour after it, then ſet him up warm, and let him faſt another Hour, then give him Meat as aforeſaid: and do this divers Mornings according to the greatneſs of his Sickneſs. Now in this cure you muſt by no means forget to let the Horſe blood in the Neck-vein, an Hour or two before you give him the firſt Drink, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt Blood change and begin to look pure: to know which, ſave the firſt Blood, and the laſt Blood, in two Saucers, and as they cool, they will eaſily ſhew you the difference. Now if your Horſe happen to fall ſuddenly Sick under you, as you travel, when there is no Town nor help near you, then preſently light from his Back, and with a ſharp-pointed Knife, or Bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed Tag, prick him in the Roof of the Mouth amongſt the Bars, ſomewhat near to his uppermoſt Teeth, and make him bleed well; walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champ and eat his own Blood, which is very wholſom, and almoſt a preſent cure: now if the Blood ſtanch of it ſelf, (as commonly it will) then preſently Piſs in his Mouth, and ſo ride him with all gentleneſs and eaſe homeward, and being ſet up warm, waſh his Mouth and Noſtrils with Vinegar, and the next Morning let him Blood in the Neck-vein, and give him either of the Drenches before preſcribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if in the Pricking of the Horſe in the Mouth, you either ſtrike your Knife too deep, or elſe cut the Vein in ſunder, whereby you cannot ſtanch the Blood, (as it many times hapneth) in this caſe, put ſome big round piece of Wood into the Horſes Mouth (to keep him from biting) and then take a little of the fine Down of a *Hares-skin*, or, a *Conies-skin*, or (for want of them) the fine Lint of any Wollen Cloth, and hold it hard

ſtard to the Wound, and it will ſtanch it; neither will it be lick'd away with the Horſes Tongue.

To cure all Head-ach, All Frenzie, The Lethargy, The Staggers, The Poſs, All Colds, All Coughs, wet or dry, All Shortneſs of Breath, Broken wind, Rotten Lungs, The Glanders, Mourning of the Chyne, Lax, or Looſeneſs, The Bloody-flux. 2d Med.

FIrſt let the Horſe blood in the Neck-vein, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to ſay, till you ſee the Blood change, and that Corruption come to pureneſs; then ſtanch the Vein, and take of *Aſſafœtida* as much as a *Haſel-nut*, and diſſolve it in a Saucer full of ſtrong Wine-vinegar, and then take fine Flax-hurds and dip them therein, and then ſtop the ſame hard into the Horſes Ears, and with a Needle and a Thred ſtitch the Tops of the Horſes Ears together, to keep the Medicine in from ſhaking forth: then take of the white cankerous *Moſs*, which grows upon an old *Oake-pale*, or other *Oak-wood*, a good Handful or more, and boyl it in a Bottle of new Milk and a Root or two of *Elecampane* till one half be conſumed; then ſtrain it, and preſs the Moſs exceedingly, and being luke-warm, give it the Horſe to drink faſting in the Morning, and ride or walk him an Hour after it gently; then ſet him up warm; and having ſtood an Hour, then offer him ſuch Meat as he will moſt willingly eat, and in any wiſe ſprinkle his Hay with Water; and thus do divers Mornings together, according to the greatneſs of his Sickneſs: But if you ſhall perceive that he caſteth foul and filthy matter at his Noſtrils, then you ſhall every Morning as ſoon as you have given the Drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two Drams, of *Tuſſilago* or Colts-foot made into Powder as much; then with *Turpentine* work them to a ſtiff Paſte, and make little round Cakes or Troches thereof, the Compaſs of a Groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little: then take a Chafing-diſh of Coles; and laying one or two of theſe Cakes thereon, cover them with a Tunnel, ſuch as you run Wine or Beer into Bottles with, that the ſmoke may aſcend thorow the ſame: then having made the Horſes Head faſt, put the ſmoke to his Noſtrils, and perfume him well with the ſame: and though at the firſt he be ſomewhat coy to take the Smoke, yet having once felt the Smell thereof, he will take ſuch delight therein, that he will of his own accord thruſt his Noſe to the ſame. As ſoon as you have perfumed your Horſe, you ſhall ride him forth till he begin to ſweat, and then bring him home, and

ſet him up warm; and having ſo ſtood an Hour or more, then give him Meat as aforeſaid; but by no means let him drink any cold Water, either in his ſickneſs or out of his ſickneſs, but when you may ride him after it; which if either weakneſs, leiſure, time or place do hinder you to do, then you ſhall heat a Pottle of Water on the fire ſcalding hot, and put it into a Gallon or two of cold Water, ſo that it may only take the coldneſs away; and then caſt a Handful or two of ground Malt or Wheat-bran into the ſame, and ſo give it the Horſe to drink.

To cure Impoſthumes in the Ears, The Vives, Ulcers in the Noſe, All Wens whatſoever, The Colts evil, Swell'd Stones, Incording or Burſting. 3*d Med.*

TAke a penny-worth of Pepper beaten to fine Powder, a Spoonful of Swines Greaſe, the Juice of a Handful of Rue, two Spoonfuls of ſtrong wine Vinegar, and mix them well together: then if the Swelling be about the Horſes Head, Face, or Throat, you take Flax-hurds and ſteep them therein; and ſtop it hard into the Horſes Ears, and ſtitch the Tops together with a Needle and a Thread, as in the ſecond Medicine, renewing it once in two Days, till the ſwelling go away. But if it be in any other part of the Body, then with this Ointment, you ſhall anoint the grieved Place twice a Day, till the Infirmity conſume away. Now for the Swelling about the Cods or Privy Members, it ſhall be good before you anoint them with this Ointment, to bath them well with cold Water, as either by trotting the Horſe into ſome deep Pond, or elſe by taking a Pail of cold Water, and dipping a Cloath into the ſame, to bath, clap and waſh the Cods therewith; then drying them with another clean Cloth, lay on the Ointment, which is a preſent cure.

To cure the Poll-evil, Swelling after Blood-letting, The Withers hurt, All Gal'd Backs, All Sitfaſts, The Navel-gall, The Strangle, The Botch in the Groyn, All Fiſtulaes, Biting with venomous Beaſts or Worms. 4*th Med.*

FOr any of theſe filthy Impoſthumations, Galls or Swellings, take the Earthlome of a Mud-wall which hath no Lime in it, but only Earth, Straw, or Litter; and you ſhall boyle it in ſtrong Wine-vinegar till it become very thick, like a *Poultes*; then being very hot apply it to the Sore, renewing it once in twelve or four and twenty Hours

Hours, and it will not only ripen it and break it, but alſo draw it, ſearch it, and heal it moſt perfectly; *probatum.*

To cure Mangineſs in the Main, Mangineſs in the Tail, The Mallander, The Sellander, The Pains, The Scratches, All Kyb'd Heels, The Leproſie, The Farcel, The general Scab, All Lice or Nits, or other Vermine. 5th Med.

FIrſt let the Horſe blood in the Neck-vein, and ſuffer him to bleed very well (becauſe Corruption of Blood is the only breeder of theſe Infirmities:) then having with a Knife, Launcet, Curry-comb, Hair-cloth, or ſuch like, opened the Knots or Puſtules, and rub'd away all Scurf or Filthineſs, laying the Sores open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you ſhall take of Yellow *Arſnick*, or white *Mercury* beaten to fine Powder, or *Beſalgar* and clarified *Hogs-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect Ointment; then having tied the Horſes Head up faſt to the Rack, in ſuch wiſe that he can neither lick nor bite himſelf, with this Ointment anoint all the Sores and other offended Places very well over, holding ſome hot Bar of Iron, or Fire-ſhovel heated, againſt the ſame, that the Ointment may the better and ſpeedier enter into the ſame; and being thus anointed, let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three Hours at the leaſt, tied as beforeſaid: which done, take of the ſtrongeſt Urine you can get, and with the ſame waſh away all the Ointment whereſoever it was laid, and then untie the Horſe, and put him to his Meat: and thus do once a Day, till the Sores dry up and begin to ſhell away.

To cure all Wounds in general, All Sinews cut, All Wounds with Shot, Burning with Lime, Mad Dog biting, Foundring, Fretizing, Surbaiting, All looſe Hoofs, Caſting of the Hoof, Hoof-bound. 6 Med.

TAke of *Turpentine*, Bees-wax and Hogs-greaſe, of each a like quantity, firſt melt the Yellow-wax and Hogs-greaſe upon a ſoft Fire, then take it off, and diſſolve the *Turpentine* into it, and ſtir it very well together; then put it into a Gally-pot, and let it cool; and with this Salve tent or plaiſter any Wound or Sore, and it will heal it.

Alſo

Alſo with the ſame anoint the Cronets of your Horſes Hooſs; and putting Wheat-bran unto it, being boiled hot, ſtop your Horſes Feet therewith, in caſe either of Founder, Frettize, Surbait, or ſuch like Infirmity.

To cure all old Ulcers, The Shackle Gall, The Crownet hurt, Gravelling, The Canker, The Anbury, All Bruiſes broken, All Over-reaches, The Crown-Scab, Prick in the Soal, A Retrait, Cloying, The rotten Fruſh. 7th Med.

All theſe Infirmities are cured by *Whey*, only contained in the 7th Med.

The Bloody-rifs, The Bladders, The Lampas, All Mouth Cankers, All hurts in the Mouth, The Tongue hurt, The Paps, The Tooth-ach, Shedding of Hair, The Felter-worm.

TAke of new Milk three Quarts, a good Handful of *Plantaine*, let it boyl till a full Pint be conſumed; then take ſix Ounces of *Allom*, and one Ounce and a half of white *Sugar-candy*, both being made into a very fine Powder, and ſix Spoonfuls of ſtrong Wine-vinegar, and put them into the Milk; then let it boyl a little till it have a hard Curd; then ſtrain it, and ſave the *Whey*, wherewith you ſhall firſt bath the Sore, the *Whey* being made warm: then with a clean Cloth dry the Sore, and then apply this Salve: Take of *Turpentine*, *Yellow-wax* and *Hogs-greaſe* an Ounce and a half; mix all theſe together on a ſoft Fire, and then put it into a Gally-pot and let it coole: but in caſe where the Bruiſe is not broken, yet likely to break, there only apply the fourth Medicine, mentioned before in *Page* 8th.

To cure all Convulſions of Sinews, All Cramps whatſoever, The Neck-crick, Shoulder Splat, All ſwell'd Legs, Over-reach on the back Sinew, All Wind-galls, Wrench in the nether Joynt, All Bruiſes unbroke, All Strains whatſoever. 8th Med.

TAke ſtrong Wine-vinegar and *Patch-greaſe* or *Piece-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and boyl it on the Fire. Then with Wheat-bran make it into a hot *Poulteſs*; and being ſo warm as the Horſe may endure it, apply it twice a Day to the grieved Place: but in caſe the Soreneſs be where you cannot bind any *Poulteſs* unto it, then you ſhall only take *Patch-greaſe*, or *Piece-greaſe*; and being melted very hot, with the ſame Bath the Horſe twice or thrice a Day, and give him very moderate Exerciſe before and after his dreſſing: and that not only takes away all Pain and Aches, but removes all Swellings, Gourdings of any other Eye-ſore whatſoever.

To cure all light Galls, To skin Sores, To dry up Humours. 9th Med.

FIrſt, bath the ſore Place with hot melted Butter; then ſtrow upon it the Powder of Roſin for a Day or two: laſtly, take a Spoonful or two of very thick Cream, and with the Soot of a Chimney bring it to a very thick Paſte; then ſpread it alſo upon the Sore, and it will heal, dry, and skin it, in a ſhort ſpace.

To cure all watry Eyes, All Blood ſhotten Eyes, All dimneſs of Sight, The Pin and Web in the Eye, All Pearls or Spots, All Lunatick Eyes, All Cankers in the Eyes, All Fiſtulaes in the Eyes, The Haw in the Eye. 10th Med.

TAke true ground Ivy, which ſome call Alehoof, or the ordinary ground Ivy, and beat it well in a Morter; and if it be very dry, drop a little white Roſe water into it, or a little of the Water of the herb Eye-bright; then ſtrain it well into a clean Glaſs, and with that Juice waſh, anoint, or tent the Sores in the Eyes, at leaſt three or four times a Day: as for the Haws or Hags in a Horſe Eye, every common Smith knows in what ſort to cut them away, and that eaſily

To cure all Splents, All Spavens, All Curbs, All Ringbones, All Quitterbones, All Bony-excretions. 11th *Med.*

TAke white *Arſnick* or *Mercury*, ground to Powder, and make a little ſlit upon the Head of the Excretion, the length of a Barly-corn, and down to the Bone; then raiſe up the Skin with a fine Cornet, and put in as much of the *Arſnick* or *Mercury* as will lie upon a three-halfpence, and then bind upon the Sore a little hard Flax-hurds; which done, tye up the Horſes Head to the Rack, ſo as he may not bite the ſore Place, and let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three Hours; for in that time the Anguiſh will be gone, and the Medicine will have done working: then put the Horſe to his Meat either in the houſe or abroad, and the Excretion will rot and fall away of it ſelf; which ſeen, you may heal up the Sore, either with the ſixth or the ninth Medicine, ſpecified before. This being the 11th Med.

To cure all broken Bones, All Bones out of Joynt, Swaying of the Back, Weakneſs in the Back, Horſe Hipped, Horſe Stifled. 12th *Med.*

THe Bones being placed in their true and proper Places, according to the Form of the Member, firſt bath the grieved Place with warm Patch-greaſe or Piece-greaſe: then clap about it a binding Plaiſter of pitch, Roſin, Maſtick, and Sallet-oil, well mixt together, and molten on the Fire: then fold the Limb about with fine Flax-hurds, and then ſplint it with broad, flat, ſtrong, and ſoft Splents, and remove not the Dreſſing for the ſpace of fifteen Days, except you find the Rowlers to ſlacken, which is a very good Sign, and then you may ſtraiten them again; or if you find the Member increaſe in Swelling, and that the Rowlers grow as it were ſtraiter and ſtraiter, then you may give the Member eaſe; for it is a Sign it was rowl'd too ſtrait before: and thus you ſhall dreſs it but twice in thirty Days, or thereabouts; in which time the Bones will be knit: but if through the Breach or Diſlocation, you find any groſs ſubſtance to appear about the grieved Place, then you ſhall twice or thrice a Day bath it with hot Patch-greaſe; and that will take away the Eye-ſore in a ſhort ſpace.

The chief of all Medicines concerning Horſes.

TAke of Wheat Meal ſix Pounds, or as much as will bring all the other Simples following to a ſtiff Paſte: of Anniſeeds two Ounces, of Cumminſeeds ſix Drams, of Carthamus one Dram and a half, of Fenugreekſeed one Ounce and two Drams, of Brimſtone an Ounce and a Half, of Sallet Oyl one Pint and two Ounces, of Honey one Pound and a Half, of White-wine four Pints; and all this muſt be made into a very ſtiff Paſte, the hard Simples being pounded, and ſearſed to a fine Powder, and ſo mixt with the wet Simples: After this Paſte is thus made, it muſt be kept in a very clean Cloth; and when you have occaſion to uſe it, you ſhall take thereof as much as will make a round Ball as big as a Man's Fiſt; and this Ball by continual waſhing, laving, and ſqueezing, diſſolve into a Gallon or two of fair running Water, and ſo give it the Horſe to drink, either after his Heats, or after any violent Labour or Exerciſe, or when he is ſick, poor, lean, or inwardly diſeaſed, and full of foul Surfeits; and then you ſhall ſuffer him to drink thereof as much and as oft as he pleaſeth. Now it may be at the firſt that partly through the Colour thereof, and partly through the Smell, the Horſe will be coy to taſte it, but care not you therefore, but be ſure to keep him from all Water elſe but it only: And that he may the readier take it, you ſhall do well at firſt to offer him this Water in the dark, that the Colour may not offend him; of which when he hath but once taſted, he will then forſake all Water whatſoever to drink of this Water only, as I have often known by Experience. Now touching the Vertues which appertain to this Medicine, they are theſe: Firſt, if your Horſe be never ſo poor, lean, ſurfeited and diſeaſed, if you give your Horſe of this Water with the Ball diſſolved in it as aforeſaid, it will in fourteen Days, not only cleanſe and ſcower him from all Infirmity, but alſo feed him and make him fat with good and ſound Fleſh; ſo as he ſhall be fit either for the Market, or for preſent Travel; Secondly, if your Horſe be inwardly foul and fat, and have either by orderly or diſorderly riding, had his Greaſe molten within him, then this Medicine uſed as aforeſaid, is a moſt Excellent and Soveraign Purge or Scowring, and maketh the Horſe not only avoid all ſuch filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his Body, and would breed moſt dangerous and mortal Sickneſs, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward Parts, and breeds great Courage and Spirit in the Horſe: Whence it comes to paſs that it is of ſpecial and

great uſe for hunting Horſes, and running Horſes to be given after their Heats, becauſe it doth cleanſe the Body, prevent all inward Sickneſſes, keep a Horſe cool and ſoluble in his Body, and adds more Courage and Mettle than any other food whatſoever: Laſtly, the uſe of this Medicine one Fortnight, is as good as a Quarter of a Years feeding at Graſs at any time of the Year, and worketh as many and more good Effects, eſpecially in this, that this Medicine is to be had at all times, and Graſs is to be had but only in Summer-ſeaſon: but whereas at Graſs (if it be rank and ſweet) a Horſe is in danger of many Sickneſſes, as the Yellows, Staggers, Anticor, and many others, which proceed from the Corruption of the Blood, or the Heat of the Seaſon; by the uſe of this Medicine all theſe Infirmities are taken away, and the Horſe recovereth Fleſh, Strength, and livelihood of Spirit, without any danger, as proof ſhall teſtifie much better than my Writing.

How to cure all Diſeaſes in Cattel, as Ox, Bull, Cow, or Calf, with ſeven Medicines only.

Of the Ox, Bull, Cow, or Calf.

THE Ox, Bull, Cow, or Calf, are Beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heavy Diſpoſition, yet fit for the Draught, being temperately handled, and eſpecially the Oxen, or Bulls: the Cows may be, and are ſometimes employed in the ſame Work, but they are more fit for the Pail, or for yeilding Milk, The fat of theſe beaſts is ſoft, and apt upon any violent exerciſe to melt, Whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not be driven above an ordinary foot-pace: of this kind of Cattle with us in this Iſland of great Britain, are four ſorts: the firſt and beſt, are thoſe which are bread in the Weſt parts, as in *Somerſetſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, and the Counties adjoining: theſe are for the moſt part of a bloodred Colour, with great, large, and long Bodies, tall of Stature, and ſlenderly caſt downwards: their Horns are little and crooked: and the Milk which the Cows give, is the very beſt and wholſomeſt of all other. The ſecond ſort are bred in the Countries of *Darbyſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, and the Counties adjoyning: theſe are for the moſt part of a

a cole black Colour, with large Bodies, and ſhort Legs, ſtately, large, and white Horns, and the Cow moſt fruitful of all other for breed. The third ſort are bred in *Lincolnſhire*, and the Countries adjoining, and are of a pyed Colour, very tall and large of Body, only ſlender and long legged. The fourth ſort are bred in the extreameſt part of the North, as in *Northumberland*, and beyond the *Tweed*; they are the leaſt of all the other, with ſhort low Bodies, and very little Horns, yet in their Fleſh moſt excellent, and the ſweeteſt Beef of all other: whence our Ancient Herdſmen conclude, that the Weſt Country Beaſts is beſt for the Pail; the *Yorkſhire* beſt for the Hide and Tallow; the *Lincolnſhire* beſt for Travel, and the *Northumberland* for the Shambles: they have almoſt as many Diſeaſes as the Horſes, yet all may be cured by ſeven Medicines only.

To cure all Fevers. The Peſtilence. The Gargil. The Murrain. All miſliking. All leanneſs. The piſſing of Blood. All Fluxes. Hide-bound. The dry Skin. The Lung-grown. Swallowing of all Poiſon whatſoever. All Worms. Vomiting of Blood. Milting. To provoke Urine. The overflow of the Gall. A Cow wethered. All Faintneſs. How to breed Milk. The Pantas. The loſs of the Cud. The Rot.

FIrſt, as ſoon as you perceive your Beaſt to droop, let him Blood in the Neck-vein, and let him bleed well (that is to ſay) till you ſee Alteration in the Blood; then take of Plantain, of Rue, of Wormwood, of Houſleek, of Woodroſe, of Shepherds purſe, of Smallage, and of Galwort, of each of theſe (or of ſo many as you can conveniently get) half a Handful; beat them well in a Mortar, and then mix therewith a pint of Urine, and a Handful of Hens-dung ſtrained all together exceeding much, then put this Juice ſo ſtrained to a full Ale quart of ſtrong Beer or ſtrong Ale and ſo ſet it on the Fire, and boyl it till a full half be conſumed: then take it from the Fire and diſſolve into it half an Ounce of the beſt Treacle and a Spoonful of the Juice of Garlick, then take of Myrrh, of Ivory, of Bayberries, of Cinamon, and of Anniſeeds beaten to a fine Powder, two good Spoonfuls, and brew very well with the Ale: then being ſufficiently well cooled, give it to the Beaſt to drink with a Horn, early in the Morning faſting, and chaſe the Beaſt up and down half an Hour af-

ter, then put him where he may come to no Meat for an Hour and half after: and thus do two or three Mornings together, according to the greatneſs of his Sickneſs: But if you find his Dew-lap begin to ſwell, then with a ſharp Knife ſlit it, and opening of the Skin, thruſt into it half a Handful of Spear-graſs and Salt chop'd together, and then ſtitch it up again, and anoint it with Butter and Tar mixt together, and ſo put the Beaſt to a freſh Paſture: but by no means let the Graſs be too Rank, for that is moſt dangerous.

To cure the Belly-ake. All Colds in general. Dropping Noſtrils. All Coſtiveneſs. All Coughs or Hauſts. All ſhortneſs of Breath. A general purge for Cattel.

FIrſt, let the Beaſt blood, as in the former Medicine, then take a quart of ſtrong Ale and boyl it on the Fire, and Scum it well, then take it off, and diſſolve into it a Spoonful of Tar and a Spoonful of the Juice of Garlick: which done, take of Sugar-candy, of Fenugreek, and of *Brimſtone*, all being beaten to a fine Powder, the quantity of three Spoonfuls, brew them well together with the Ale till it be ſufficiently well cooled: then put to it a Quarter of a Pint of Sallet-oil, and ſo give it the Beaſt to drink faſting, and Chaſe him and Uſe him as was before preſcribed in the former Medicine.

To cure the Sturdy. The Neck gall'd. The Neck bruiſed. The Neck ſweld. The Cloſh. All Swellings in general in any part. All Impoſtumes. All Boyls. All Botches. The Dew-bouln. Cattel Goared. All Wounds whatſoever.

FIrſt, in any caſe of the Sturdy, you ſhall open the Skull upon the Forehead, and take out the Bladder, then Heal the Sore with the Salve following; but in caſe of Dew-bouln, where the Blean riſeth upon the Tongue, or in the Mouth, there you ſhall firſt break the Blean, and thruſt out the Filth, then rub the Sore with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salve following, which is this. Take the green Leaves of *Ariſtoloch*, of freſh Greaſe, of Tallow, of the Aſhes of an old burnt Shooe, of Turpentine, of Tar and Lilly-roots, of each a like Quantity, be-

beat them all in a Mortar till they come to a perfect Salve; which if it prove too leowick or moiſt, then you ſhall take as much yellow Wax as will ſoften it; and with this Salve anoint the Sore places, and it is a preſent Remedy.

To cure the Barbs. The Blean. The Canker in the Mouth. Looſe Teeth. The Tongue venomed. The falling of the Pallat.

FIrſt, thruſt your Hand into the Beaſts Mouth, and if there be any Bliſter riſen, or the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and put up the other; then take of Woodbine Leaves, of Sage, of Plantain and of Salt, of each half a Handful, boyl them well in a Quart of running Water, a Pint of Vinegar, and half a Pint of Honey, then with the Water waſh the ſore Places very well, and it is a preſent Remedy.

To cure all Sore-Eyes. The Haw in the Eye. The Pin in the Eye. The Web in the Eye.

FIrſt, let the Beaſt blood in the Temple-veins, and cut out the Haws if they offend him, which every ordinary Smith can do: then take an Egg and open it in the Crown, and put out half the White, then fill it up again with Salt, and then roaſt it in the hot Embers ſo long and ſo hard that you may beat it to a fine Powder: which done, diſſolve ſome of that Powder in a Spoonful of the Water of Eyebright, and a Spoonful of the Juice of Houſleek, and with the ſame waſh the Beaſts Eye twice or thrice a Day, and it is a preſent Remedy.

To cure the Worms in the Tayl. The general Scab. The party coloured Scab. The Itch or Scurf. The biting of a mad Dog. The biting with venemous Beaſts. All Lice or Ticks. All pricks with Thorns or Stubs. To be Shrew-run.

FIrſt make a ſtrong Lye with old Urine and the Aſhes of Aſh-wood; then take a Pint of this Lye, and add to it of Tar or black Sope, of Coperas, of Bores-greale, of Brimſtone, of Pepper, of Staves-acre, and of Plantain, of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the Lye to a thick and ſtiff Salve, then with the ſame anoint all the

ſore Places: but in caſe the Beaſt be Shrew run only, and have no other Infirmity, then take a Bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beat all over the Body of the Beaſt, and if you can conveniently; you ſhall alſo draw his whole Body under a Bramble which groweth at both ends, as aforeſaid.

To cure all Strains whatſoever. All ſoreneſs in the Sinews. All ſtiffneſs in the Neck. The Gout. All broken Bones. All griefs in the Hoves. The Foul.

TAke Mallows, Chickweed, and Galingale, and boyl them in Urine, Butter, Burgundy-pitch, Tallow, and Linſeed-oil, till they be ſo ſoft that you may beat them to a Salve; which done, apply the Salve to the grieved Place very hot, either as an Ointment, or as a Poulteſs, and it is a preſent Remedy, as hath been often proved.

How to cure all Diſeaſes in Sheep, with ſix Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Sheep.

SHeep are naturally of a hot Diſpoſition, weak and tender, they will live with leſs food than any other Beaſt of their bigneſs: every thing about them is of good uſe, the worſt of which are their Hoves, and yet the very treadings of them upon the Ground are a good Manuring and Enriching of the ſame: The Rams and Ews are fit for Generation from two Years of Age till ten; and after that, they are only for the Shambles: the Ews carry their Lambs in their Bodies a hundred and fifty Days, according to common Computation. Sheep in our Iſland of great *Britain* (which is not inferiour to any Kingdom in the World for the excellency of good Sheep) are of ſundry Natures, according to the Alteration of the Climates: for where the Ground is moſt Fertile, there the Sheep are large of Body, and deep woolled, yet is the Staple but of an indifferent fineneſs, rather inclining to ſome courſeneſs, than yielding the beſt Thread: others are bred of a more barren and wild Earth; yet if the leaſt be cold, then

then is the Staple moſt courſe, and the Wool both ſhort and hairy, and the leaſt that are bred on the moſt barren Earth: though the Sheep be the leaſt of Body, and the leaſt of Burthen, yet if the Lear be warm and well coloured, the Wool is of all the Fineſt, and the Staple of a Fine and Silk-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more natural for a Sheep to be bred abroad in the Fields amongſt the Flock, than Domeſtick at home in the Houſe; for ſo ſhall both his Fleſh and Fleece be better both for the Taſte and other Service.

To Order and Preſerve Sheep from Rot, Scab, Mange and all Diſtempers.

YOur Sheep is diſorder'd and their Health wounded, if they are *driven* too hard, or *courſed* with a Dog, or the like; and if they be ſuffer'd to lye down whilſt hot, and this often, they will break out with the Scab or Mange: When about *Michaelmas*, you put them into freſh Paſture if they are cloſe folded it will do the ſame: If in hot Weather they be often removed from Place to Place it will hinder their thriving and make them Scabby, much wet likewiſe makes them rot. In the Morning betimes drive your Sheep into fallow Fields, or Downs where Graſs is ſcarce, and take notice of the Situation of the Field; then walk your Sheep gently on the dryeſt and higheſt Parts: If there be Corn Fields let them feed about 2 or 3 Hours by the Hedges, about 11 a Clock turn them from the Edge of the Corn Feild or Paſturage into the loweſt Clay ground or Valleys you have, and let them lye at eaſe, and as ſcattering as you can, uſe them at all times tenderly, and leſs food will ſerve, obſerve the Method from *May* till *Auguſt* if the Weather continue warm, and it will prevent Scab and Mange, when they come into freſh poſture, in *May* or *June*. I think is the beſt time for ſhearing, if the Summer prove wet about *June* or *July*, let your Sheep continue in the Fold till 8 in the Morning, if the Morning be moiſt, and again let them be folded before the Dew fall, obſerve theſe Rules, and you will prevent many Diſeaſes, as Choler, Flegm, Stoppages, Red-water, Coughs, Pains in the Joints, Lameneſs, and the like; you ought to be more careful of Sheep from *Midſummer* till *Michaelmas*, therefore keep your Sheep till 9 a Clock, or till the Sun hath dryed the moiſt Vapours and Humidity from the Earth, and then let them out, and keep them on the high and dry Grounds, if the Day prove dry, feed them 3 Hours in lower Grounds, and about Evening, put them in, higher Places, and beſure, fold them before the Dew falls

and

and fold them on dry Ground; from *July* to *September*, Sheep are moſt ſubject to Rot, and is occaſioned chiefly by two much moiſture at the Seaſon, and not from licking up Snails, &c. as I omit for Brevity.

If wet weather happen about *July*, *Auguſt*, or *September*, or when it is generally a wet Summer, and continues till *Michaelmas*, a Rot is greatly to be feared; in wet Weather, give your Sheep Hay at Night and Morning, or give them three times a Week Oats or other Grains, mixing a little Salt with it, and this will prevent the Rot; low wide Houſes like Barns, open on all ſides to houſe Sheep in wet Weather, preſerve them from Rot: This is a general Rule in *Flanders*. Thoſe that live where the Rot is often, ought to change their Sheep; for hill Country Sheep, which will thrive and prove leſs ſubject to this Diſeaſe.

For the Rot in Sheep, put them into a large Barn ſet about with wooden Troughs, and therein feed them with Oates a Day or two, then put in ſome Bay Salt ſtamp'd ſmall and after that a greater quantity till ſuch time as they begin to diſtaſte it, then give them clean Oats a Day or two more, and after ſerve them with Salt as before, and thus do till they are well.

To prevent Rot in Sheep, feed them on dry Lands and keep them late in the Folds in the Forenoon, and feed them with Hay, mixing Salt with it and other dry Meats, and nothing is better than Parſley, and alſo to feed them on ſalt Marches and brakiſh Grounds.

To cure all Fevers. The red Water. The Lung-ſick. All Coughs. All Colds. All Diſeaſes of the Gall. The Jaundies. All ſickneſs coming of Choler. All tough Flegm. The Pox. The Wood-evil. The Cramp. All licking of Poiſon, To cauſe eaſie deliverance. To increaſe Milk. All Worms inward. The loſs of the Cud. The Staggers. The general Rot. Water in the Belly.

TAke of Wormwood Flowers, of Rue, of Colts-foot, of Lung wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Roſemary, of Cinquefoil, of Horſemint, of Dill, of Sage, of Tanſey, and of Holy-thiſtle, or of ſo many of theſe as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity, and beat them very well in a Morter: then ſtrain forth the Juice thereof; and to a Pint of very ſweet honied Water made with the

beſt

beſt Honey and running Water, put five or ſix Spoonfuls of this Juice: then ſet it on the fire; and boil it with two Spoonfuls of the Powder of Annis-ſeeds, Licoras, long Pepper, and Bay-berries made of equal quantities: then being taken from the Fire, put in as much ſweet Butter as a Wall-nut, and two Spoonfuls of that Salt which is called *Adraces*, or *Adarces*, which is Salt gathered (and made by the Violence of the Suns heat) upon the ſalt Marſhes after the Tide is gone away; or for want of it, becauſe it is ſcarce, you may take as much of the beſt *Spaniſh* Salt, and all being well ſtirred together, ſo ſoon as it is lukewarm give it the Sheep to drink with an Horn, and Morning and Evening rub his Mouth very well with the Salt aforeſaid, and it is a certain cure, and hath been often proved.

To cure the Scab or Itch. All Maggots whatſoever. The Worm in the Claw. All Wild-fire. The Sturdy. The turning Evil. The More-found. Sheep tagg'd. Sheep Belted.

FIrſt, let the Sheep blood in the Eye-veins, then take Tar and freſh Greaſe of each a like Quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimſtone and the Juice of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the ſame (after you have bared, cleanſed, and made all the ſore Places raw) anoint all the grieved Place: or in caſe of the Sturdy, after you have opened the Skull and taken out the Bladder, plaiſter the Sore therewith, and it is a certain cure.

To cure all Bones out of joint. All broken Bones. Pain in the Joints.

FIrſt, after you have placed the Member right (which you may do by the Example of the ſound Member) then bath the grieved place well with Butter and Beer: then make a Sear-cloth of Patch-greaſe and Yellow-Wax, and warming it very hot, lap it about the Member, and if need require, then ſplint it, and in caſe the Member be broken, renew it not till fifteen days be paſt, otherwiſe once in three days.

To cure all griefs in the Eyes. All dimneſs of Sight.

FIrſt, let the Sheep blood in the Eye-veins, then take of the Juice of Celladine, that is, of the Leaves in Summer, and the Roots in Winter, with the ſame Waſh the Sheeps Eyes, and it will help them.

To cure all griefs in the Mouth. All loſeneſs of Teeth.

FIrſt, let the Sheep blood in the Gums, then take of Earth, Sage and Salt, of each a like Quantity, and beat them well together, and with the ſame rub the Mouth of the Sheep very well, but eſpecially where it is grieved, and it helpeth.

To cure all ſickneſs in Lambs, Lambs that are yeaned ſick.

FIrſt, take up the Lamb, and breath into the Mouth thereof, then ſuckle or feed it with Mares Milk and a little Water mixt together, and make it luke-warm, and in any caſe during the Sickneſs keep it very warm, for that is the greateſt Nouriſhment that can be given unto them, and beſt agreeth with them.

How to cure all the Diſeaſes in Goats with two Medicines only.

GOats in many Countries are preſerved, as our Deer, Wild, and for the Chaſe; and they make excellent ſport in Hunting: They bring forth their young Kids in more abundance than Sheep do Lambs, ſeldom bring forth under two, often three, and ſometimes four; they carry their Kids in their Bodies five Months as Sheep do, and ſeldom grow barren but through extream fatneſs: they go to the Buck, in the firſt Year, whence it comes that they continue not long in bearing, as not above three

or four Years at the moſt; their greateſt and beſt food is the brozing upon young Trees, and therefore they ſhall ſo go to the Buck, that they might bring forth their young ones in the Month of *March* or *April*, when every Tree begins to bud. They are naturally good Phyſicians for themſelves, and when they find any Imperfection, will ſeek out cures for the ſame, as by letting themſelves Blood upon Briers, Thorns, Bulruſhes and ſuch like: They are much ſubject to caſt their young ones, eſpecially in extream cold Seaſons; ſo that they ſhould ever have a Shed provided for them in the Winter. Their Hair in ſome Countries is yearly Shorn, and a courſe Stuff made thereof, wherewith they cloath the meaner ſort of People. They naturally ſee as well by Night as by Day, and their Ages are beſt known by the Knots and Round riſings about the nether part of their Horns. To conclude, their Teeth are very dangerous for the ſpoiling of young Trees, eſpecially the Olive-tree, which if they but chance to lick on, the Tree never beareth any Fruit after it.

To cure the Peſtilence. The Dropſie. Hardneſs to Kid. The Staggers.

FIrſt, let the Goat blood under the Eyes, and in the Tayl, then you ſhall take of Celladine-leaves, and Ruſhes, of Reeds green, and of Worm-wood, of each a like Quantity, beat them in a Morter, and ſtrain out the Juice: then take four or five Spoonfuls of that Juice, and mix it with a Pint of Salt, and half a Spoonful of Cloves beaten to fine Powder, and being luke-warm, give it the Goat to drink faſting, and let it faſt two Hours after it.

To cure all ſtopping in the Teats. The Tuel ſtopt. The Tetter. The dry Scab. The Itch. All Maggots. All-Fly-blowings.

FIrſt, take and cleanſe away all the Filth and Scurf which any way ſtopeth or offendeth the grieved Place; then take of Honey, Capons Greaſe, of Black Sope, of Tar, of Brimſtone, and of the Soot of a Chimny, of each a Spoonful: mix them all very well together till it come to a perfect Ointment; then with it anoint the ſore place very well, Morning and Evening; and if the ſtopping have been very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you ſhall take two Inches of a ſmall Candles end, and thruſt it up into the Goats Tuel, in the manner of a Suppoſitory, and it will not only cleanſe the Bag and give the Goat great eaſe in his Body, but alſo keep the Place from ſtopping ever after.

How

How to cure all Diſeaſes in Swine, with three Medicines only.

SWines are abundant in their breed; for they bring forth their Litters three times in the Year, and will bring forth ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty ſometimes in a Litter; yet they will never bring up more Pigs then they have Teats to give ſuck with: ſuch Pigs as are pigg'd in the Beginning or the Laſt of *December*, have Teeth immediately; the other have not. Swine of all other Beaſts, do ſooneſt ſhew their ſickneſs: for if you pull but a Briſtle from their Bodies, and find it bloody at the nether end, or if he carry his Neck on the one ſide, you may be well aſſured of preſent ſickneſs. Swine are to be uſed three ſeveral ways in the Houſe, that is, for Brawn, for Bacon, and for Pork: for Brawn the Bore is only in uſe, and he is to be fed at large, and not ſty-fed for the Frank hardneth the Fleſh beſt: The Hog is beſt for Pork, moſt tender and ſweet, and fitteſt for preſent Service: and the Spaid gilt, or Spaid, or gelt Sow is beſt for Bacon, feedeth ſoundeſt, taking Fat ſooneſt, and hangeth by the Walls uncorrupt longeſt. To conclude, they are a good and wholſom Meat, having nothing in them or about them uſeleſs.

To cure all Fevers. All hide ſickneſs. The Murrain. The Peſtilence. The Catarrh. The Gall. The Meazles. The Pox. The Lake. All Vomiting. Sleeping evil. All pain in the Milt.

FIrſt, let the Swine blood in the Tail, and under the Ears, then bind up the ſore with the green Bark of Oziers; which done, you ſhall take of Barley-meal two or three Handfuls, of red Oaker and Hens-dung of each a Handful, and of the Juice of Liverwort, Gall-wort, and Wormwood, half a Pint, of Treacle an Ounce, mix all theſe well with a Pottle of Honey and Urine blended together; then put it into a Gallon or two of ſweet warm Waſh or Swillings, and ſo give it the ſwine to drink, and anoint all the ſore Places of his Body with Brimſtone and Bores-greaſe mix'd together; and during the time of his ſickneſs, let his food be only dry beans ſpelted on a Mill.

To cure All Impoſtbumes. All Leanneſs or Miſlike. All Scurf or Mangineſs. Swine that are lugg'd. All Maggots in the Ears.

FIrſt let the Swine blood in the Tail as aforeſaid; then if the Impoſthume be ripe, lance it, and thruſt out the filth; then heal the ſore with Tarr and Butter mixt together: but if the Impoſthume be hard, then only rub it with Wheat-meal and ſalt till it diſſolve; but if the infection be univerſal, then anoint the Swine all over with Swines-greaſe, brimſtone, vinegar, black ſope and Honey mixt together, each a like quantity, and having formerly rub'd all the ſcurf and filth away with a Wooll-card.

To cure all unnaturalneſs in Sows devouring their Birth.

IF your Sow be given to much unnaturalneſs, and that ſhe will devour her pigs ſo ſoon as ſhe hath pig'd them, you ſhall watch her piging, and take them away as they fall; then take the wreckling or worſt pig, and anoint and bath it all over with the juice of the herb Stonecrop, and then give it the Sow to devour: which ſo ſoon as ſhe hath done, it will immediately make her ſo exceedingly Sick, and cauſe her to vomit ſo exceedingly, that ſhe will never after do the ſame again.

Of Dogs.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Dogs, with three Medicines only.

OF Dogs there are divers kinds, firſt the *Graybound* which exceedeth in ſwiftneſs, and is preſerved for the Chaſe, as either to courſe the wild *Deer*, the *Hare*, the *Bore*, the *Woolf*, or other Vermine: he is a beaſt of infinite valour and ſpirit, yet tender, and apt by his fierceneſs to much caſualty; and his only vertue conſiſteth in the ſwiftneſs of his foot. Then there is the *Hound*, which is of a more dull temper, whoſe only glory is in his ſmell, hunting and finding out by his ſcent the tracts and Foot-ſteps of all ſorts of wild beaſts: In which he ſheweth ſo much cunning, that not any winding, turning, or artful double can prevent his ſearch: he is both valiant and induſtrious,

and ſo unparallel'd with labour, that only by the continuance of his toyl he maketh himſelf maſter of what prey ſoever he hunteth. Next is the Spanniel, which alſo is ſingular for his ſmell upon birds: as the Hound upon beaſts; whence it comes that neither Partridge, Pheaſant, Rail, Quail, Peacock, nor any other Bird can eſcape their ſearch: they are of all other Dogs the moſt loving, humble, and moſt familiar with the Man. Then there is the Water-Spanniel whoſe ſcent is alſo his only glory; yet that ſcent is taken aloft from the Air, and upon the Water; whereby it comes to paſs, that no Water-fowl is ſafe from his ſearch: he is alſo of a moſt exceeding ſtrong conſtitution, being very able to endure the cold, that no ſharpneſs of Winter nor Froſt troubleth him, but the Water is as familiar with him as the Air. Then there is the Maſtiff, whoſe vertue is only in his courage, ſtrength, ſharpneſs of Teeth, and aptneſs to encounter with any fierce wild beaſt, as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, Tygers, and ſuch like, againſt which they are ſo apt, willing and ſo cunning in their fight, that they ſeldom or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whoſe delight is only in killing the Coney: for the Liceſces, which only envieth the Fox; and for your general Mongrils whoſe uſes are either for chaſing away vermine, or defence of the Husbandmans yard, they were and are in their ſpecial natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogs. And touching their diſeaſes, they are cured by one and the ſelf-ſame Medicine.

To cure all worms inwardly. All colds or ſtoppings. The Stone. Coſtiveneſs or belly Bound.

MAke a ſtrong decoction of Worm-wood and of Southernwood; then take a pint of the decoction, and diſſolve into it as much Aloes as twice an hazel-nut, and a good ſpoonful of the Powder of Ivory and Brimſtone mixt together; then being luke-warm, give it the Dog to drink, and adminiſter at his tuel two inches of a half penny Candles end, in manner of a ſuppoſitory.

To cure all Lice or Fleas. All Worms outwardly. All Serpent bitings. All mad Dogs bitings. All Galls or Tetters. All Itch, or Scab or mangy. All burts by wild beaſts. All galling of feet. All freezing in the feet. The Canker.

MAke a ſtrong decoction of *Rew*, *Sage*, *Mints*, and a handful or two of Salt; then with the decoction waſh over all

all the Dogs body; then take *Treacle*, *Hogs-greaſe*, yellow *wax*, *Turpentine* and *Coperas*, of each a like quantity; melt and mingle them together, and with that Ointment anoint all the ſore places, eſpecially thoſe which he cannot come to lick, or elſe ſcratcheth moſt, and it will ſpeedily cure him.

To cure all tiredneſs. All worms whatſoever. All Bruiſes. All pain in the Ears.

Firſt, if the wound be wide and gapping, or in any fleſhly part, you ſhall ſtitch it up with a needle and a little red Silk: then take the yolk of an Egg, and as much Soot of a Chimney, and twice ſo much of the juice of green *Tobacco*, and the juice of *Melilot*, with as much freſh *Butter* as will bring all theſe to a Salve, being molton and mingled well together on a ſoft fire; then with this ſalve either tent or plaiſter the grieved place, and it is a preſent remedy for all the former grievances, as hath been often by me and others experienced.

Of Conies and Hares.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Conies or Hares, with one Medicine only.

Hares or Conies are ſmall Beaſts, of much more Melancholy diſpoſition than other beaſts; whence cometh the hardneſs of their living; for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rind of the Froſt, or the Snow: certain it is that in the Froſt and ſhrapeſt time of Winter they feed beſt, becauſe then the Froſt biting the foggy graſs, maketh it moſt ſweet, upon which they delight moſt to feed. Conies are abundant in their increaſe, bringing forth their broods once every Month, and of thoſe broods not under three or four at theleaſt; neither doth ſhe ſo-ſoon disburthen one brood; but ſhe preſently runneth to the Buck, and ingendereth for another. The males of theſe kinds are very unnatural; for if they can find where the young ones are kindled, they preſently devour them: whence it comes to paſs, that the Female at her time compleat withdraweth her ſelf, and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to run and ſhift for themſelves: and then ſhe opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the Air, and uſe their own exerciſe. As for the profit of them, beſides their fleſh,

which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price and are a moſt excellent Fur, and little inferiour, for warmth, ſweetneſs, and goodneſs, to any other. Again, the Wool or Hair of them is very good to make Felts of; and indeed, is ſo ſoft and fine, that it is but a little inferiour to the Beaver; with which Wool if it be mixed, it maketh a moſt perfect and good Felt. To conclude, they are beaſts of much hardneſs, and therefore of no long life; and they take delight in hard and ſandy grounds, which are dry; for they have no greater Enemy than the wet; whence it proceedeth that their greateſt infirmitie is rottenneſs: yet ſuch Conies as do live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greateſt, fatteſt, ſtouteſt and beſt, either for the diſh, or any ſport whatſoever.

To cure the Rot. & Madneſs.

TAke the fineſt, ſweeteſt, and dryeſt Hay you can get, and mix it very well with the herb Hare-thiſtle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares, eſpecially in the Winter-ſeaſon; and it will not only prevent the infirmities, but alſo recover and cure the ſickneſs when at any time they are infected.

Of Poultry.

How to cure all diſeaſes in Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacock, Pheſant, Partridges, Quails, Rails, Doves of all kind, and ſuch like, with four Medicines only.

THe Cock, is a Proud, Valiant, and Couragious Bird. Of all beaſts whatſoever, none but he rejoyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no leſs Valiant than the Cocks, if they be true bred; and will with their oppoſites fight to the laſt drop: they are exceeding loving and natural to their young, and will not only fight in their defence, but alſo ſtrive themſelves, to give the Chickens ſuſtenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto theſe Birds; for the Cock is Proud, Valiant, and apt to fight; only the Hens are much leſs natural, though ſome what more doating: for, from her too much love, ſhe will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will loſe them, never re-

eſpecting her number; but ſo long as ſhe hath one to follow her, ſo long ſhe reſpecteth not what happeth to the reſt. Of this nature alſo is the Peacock, who for Beauty, Pride, and underſtanding, exceedeth all other Birds, yet only are careleſs of their Young. The Peacock is a Bird of long life, ordinarily living to the years of five and twenty, or upward: he is a diſh much uſed at Banquets, for ſhew, more than for taſte; for his fleſh is not held exceeding wholeſome, it being certain, that if he be never ſo well and dry roaſted over Night, yet he will be blood raw the next Day following. Now contrary to the Peacock, the Pheaſant, Partrige, Quail, and Rail are excellent Birds for the Table, and more dainty and wholeſome than any other: They are alſo excellent for flights, and make rare ſport before the Hawk: they flie not high, but near to the ground; and though not very nimble of wing, yet yet ſwift after they are on wing. They love not to flie long, by reaſon of their much earneſtneſs; but muſt have many reſts: but being ſlain by the Hawk, they are the beſt, tendereſt, and moſt pleaſing Food. They bring forth their broods in great abundance; and having once diſcloſed them, the young ones are able to defend themſelves, by flight, even when their ſhells are on their crowns: ſo ſtrong and wily they are by nature, as houſe Doves are of an innocent nature, and very chaſt, and neither Male or Female change their mate, but keep together, one true to the other, living as coupled by the Band of Marriage, keeping their own Hen continually, never viſiting the holes of others, unleſs they be ſingle by the death of their mates: the Male and Female are both careful of their young ones; nay, you ſhall have the Cock oft-times chaſtiſe the Hen if ſhe keep not the neſt well; and yet kind they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and ſet, as may be ſeen by their readineſs to them in that caſe: when the Hen cometh off the neſt, the Cock goeth on preſently. The Cock will go abroad and firſt feed himſelf well, and gorge himſelf, and when he commeth home will diſgorge himſelf again, feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock-doves live ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth) thirty years. The Turtle Doves of all the reſt are the lovingeſt to their mate: for you ſhall ſee them always fly together, unleſs one of them be kill'd, then the other will not live long after, but pine away.

To cure the Flux in the Belly. Drowſineſs in the Brain

TAke *Peaſe bran*, and ſcald it either with Water or ſweet *Whay*, and give it the Poultry to eat, and it will ſtop

any ſcouring in theſe Houſe-fowl whatſoever, as hath been often experienced.

To cure the ſtopping of the belly. All molten greaſe. To avoid bruiſed blood.

TAke either Bread made of *Wheat*, or *Wheat* Corn, but Bread is the better, and put it into a ſmall trough; then put to the ſame a good quantity of mans *Urine*, newly made and warm, and let the Poultry eat the Bread or Corn out of the *Urine*, and it will cure them.

To cure the Pip. The Roop. All Lice. The ſtinging by Worms, or venemous things.

FIrſt, pull away the ſcale from the Pip, and the black ſcurf from the Roop, and lay the ſore raw and bare; then take of Salt, Rue, Pepper, and ſweet Butter, of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a Mortar till it come to a Salve; then with the ſame anoint the ſores, and it healeth.

To cure all ſores eyes. All dimneſs of ſight.

TAke a leafe or two of ground Ivy, or as ſome call it, Alehoof, or ordinary Ground-Ivy, and chaw it well in your mouth; then ſucking the juice thereof hard, ſpit it into the eyes of your Poultry; and thus do twice or thrice a Day. It is a moſt certain cure, and often proved.

Of Wild Fowl.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Water-foul, as Geeſe, Ducks, Swans, Teals, Widgeons, Sheldraks, Plovers, Hens, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and ſuch like, with one Medicine only.

WIld Fowl, though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their general natures there is ſmall variety: they all love to live together in flocks and herds, and in like manner they flie together; yet not in rour, but

but like Soldiers, either in ſingle or double files; and for the moſt part they fly triangle-wiſe, one as it were leading the way, and the reſt in two wide branches following, by which means they gather more wind under them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they moſt joy, ſome write they flie ſo cloſe one after another, that the hindmoſt reſteth his head on him that flieth before him: however, it is moſt certain that they flie in a moſt decent and comely order. They do for the moſt part keep one neſt, and in nouriſhing their young are very diligent, hiding them in holes and in the buſhes, and never diſcovering them till they be able to ſave themſelves by flying. They are of all creatures moſt watchful, ſeldom ſleeping, but when they are garded by ſome of their kind. They bring forth their brood commonly once a Year, yet ſometimes twice: yet thoſe Fowls are rather Domeſtical than wild; for ſuch Fruitfulneſs ever Springeth from ſome extraordinary keeping.

All Water-fowls for the moſt part are ſubject but to one infirmity only, which is cured by this one Medicine following. The Gargill.

TAke Clove of Garlick pill'd, and bruiſe it a little, and role it up in ſweet Butter, in faſhion of a Capons cram, and ſo give it to the Fowl, and thus give about three Cloves of Garlick at a time and no more; and it is a preſent cure for this diſeaſe, or for any other inward ſickneſs that ſhall offend your Water-fowl at any time whatſoever.

Of Singing Birds.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in ſinging Birds, as the Nightingale, Linnet, ſolitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Myskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Cordial, Lark Collander, Black-bird, Robin, Throſtle and ſuch like, with three Medicines only.

ALL ſinging Birds generally do once a Year change their Colours in Feathers, and alter their voice in ſinging, that

that of a ſudden a Man would ſay they are other Birds; which is a thing which happeneth not unto the greater Fowls, unleſs it be only the Crane, for they will at ſometimes of the Year grow blacker than at other ſome, eſpecially in their old Age: ſo likewiſe the Black-bird will grow reddiſh, and in Summer he ſingeth clear and tunable, and in Winter he ſtuttereth and ſtammereth, but in *December* commonly he is clean mute, and dumb altogether: alſo if the Black-bird be a Year old, and eſpecially the Males bills turn white like Ivory, ſo likewiſe the Throſtles all Summer are painted about the necks with ſundry Colours, but in the Winter they are all of one Colour. The Nightingale alſo ſingeth almoſt fifteen days together in the highth of the Spring, and will learn eaſily to whiſtle: and ſo generally all other ſinging Birds ſing more at one time of the Year than at another, except it be ſuch Birds as are altogether Domeſtical and tame uſed only to hear Muſick, the Voices of men and continual clamours, Candle-light, and Torch-light, ſuch I ſay will not only ſing all the Year long, but alſo all Day and Night without ceaſing, as may be daily diſcerned in many Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes. Theſe ſinging Birds ſeldom ſing the firſt Year: only in the Winter time they will a little record, and then when the Spring approacheth, they will break forth with their Voices, and ſound their notes full and perfect. And of all theſe ſinging Birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Star, is moſt docible, and apteſt both to be tame, and learn all ſeveral Tunes: they take delight in their Cages and ſervitude, only they are apt to feed ſuddenly; and with their too much fatneſs, often corrupt and dye ſuddenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without Chalk, Sugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preſervative and preſent help againſt the diſeaſe of fatneſs; and you muſt ſhift them in a freſh Cage every Month, and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meat; and when you ſhift their Cages, put the two doors together and blow on them, and they will ſhift themſelves, for to handle them is dangerous; and and when they moult or caſt their Feathers, ſpout a little Wine on them, and it will the ſooner make them moult their old coat: and for thoſe Birds that you would teach and bring up to whiſtle, you muſt hang their Cages in ſuch a place where they ſhall not hear the chirping of Sparrows; for naturally they will take the wild note, as I have known by Experience, and have heard ſome Birds Crow like a Cock, and counterfeit notes of Birds of other kinds contrary to their own kind. The Star of all other Birds is very apt, ready and tractable to be taught to whiſtle, to ſpeake any thing without cutting or cliping the

the Tongue. as I have heard many ſpeake as plain as any Parrot; but you muſt keep them covered all over, ſaving a place where they may ſee their meat and Water; and as you would teach a Parrot, ſo teach them. And for the dieting of Birds, the Star feedeth chiefly on raw Beef, and Bread ſoaked in Water, both mixt together, and ſmall minced; the Black-bird and Thruſh feed on raw Beef being whole, and ſtickt on a ſtick in their Cage; the Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeſeeds; but you muſt take heed of Muſtard-ſeed, for they are like to Rape-ſeeds, and will make them pine away: the Canary-bird doth feed on Canery-ſeed and Rape-ſeed mixt together, the Robin and Nightingale feed on Oatemeal or raw meat: but if you get them now and then ſome of the worms that do breed among the flour at the Bakers, it will much avail them.

To cure all Melancholly. Leanneſs or miſlike. Strangling of the breaſt. The Apoplexie. To To bring the Voice again. Mouting. All Lice. The Roup. The Ptiſick. The Pip. All coſtiveneſs. The privy ſickneſs.

TAke Sugar, Saffron and Figs, of each a like quantity, and either chaw them, or beat them in a Morter, till they come to a paſt, and then give it to the Bird to eat during the time of her ſickneſs; and into her Water put Mellon-ſeeds bruzed and chopt very ſmall, provided ever that you forget not in caſe of the Pip, or Roup, firſt to pluck off the ſcale or ſcab, and then to give the Medicine after.

To cure all ſores or wounds. All Impoſthumes. All Gouts.

TAke of butter and of Hens greaſe of each a like quantity, and melt them, and mix them well together upon a ſoft and gentle Fire; then with a Feather dipt into it when it is reaſonable warm, anoint the ſore places, and if the wound be very deep, then with a fine needle and a little red ſilk ſtitch it up, and then anoint it; and thus do twice a Day at the leaſt, and it will help them.

To

To cure all blindneſs. All ſore Eyes. All dimneſs of ſight.

TAke half a ſpoonfull of clear running Water and a full ſpoonful of the juice of Beets, and mix them well together; then with a Feather either anoint the Birds Eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth ſpit it into the Birds Eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a Day at the leaſt, and it will help them preſently.

Of Hawks.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Hawks, of what nature or quality ſoever they be, with ſix Medicines only.

THere are ſixteen kinds of Hawks, or Birds that live upon prey; and though every one have in them a ſpecial note or Character of much Valour, yet ſome are much more Valiant than other ſome; as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and ſuch like. The Valiant Hawk ever truſſeth her pray in the Air, the leaſt Valiant taketh her pray near unto the ground. The Valiant Hawks always build upon the higheſt Rocks and on the ſteep Cliffs, againſt which the rage of the Sea and Water continually beateth; and the leſs Valiant Hawks build in tall Timber Trees, where they have ſome ſhelter and refuge: as for thoſe which build in ſome Walls, or upon the ruins of old Houſes, as the Keſtrils and ſuch like, they are moſt baſe and cowardly, and neither fit for uſe nor imployment. The Long-wing'd Hawks are fitteſt for the River, and kill both the Hern, and the other ſmaller Fowl, as is the Mallard and Teye: and the Short-wing'd Hawks will kill them and the Hare alſo. The Merline and Hobby take moſt delight in killing the Larks: the Sparrows-hawks in killing the Black-bird, and the Musket in killing the Sparrow only. Many other flights there be, as of the Pie and Jay, and ſuch like, but they are to be meaſured according to the mettle of the Hawk, for they are flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoves the Hawk to have much cunning and much exerciſe before ſhe be brought to ſuch flights, leſt that her mettle and raſhneſs become her own ruine as many Faulconers find by daily experience.

The

The well ordering the Hawk is the chiefeſt matter to bring him to perfection, and therefore obſerve when you have taken him from the Cage or Mew, to bath him that then you do it in warm Water and ground Pepper, to kill the Knits and Lice for he is ſubject to them; feed him high that he may gather Strength to overcome any Diſtemper incident to him; and after every flight give him caſting of Flannel or Plumage, weathering abroad in the Evening, unleſs in his bathing times not feeding him up on two ſeveral Meats at once, and when he makes a flight at the Field caſt him off upon the firſt Spring of the Game, and when he comes to make his flight at the River you muſt before he comes near the Fowl caſt him off, nor muſt he ſee it till he comes to his full pitch, croſſing the ſaid Fowl, after twice or thrice enduring and when he has killed her give him the Gizzard and Liver.

If you would Man your Hawk well, keep him from ſleeping, and make him familiar with you by jumping on your Fiſt, and then to the Lure, and often ſtaring in his face cheriſhing him with your Voice and Bounty, that he may perfectly obey your Call, on all occaſions, ſuffering him if he be ſullen and ſtubborn at any time to faſt, and having lur'd, man'd and enſnar'd him, that is, managed him and cleanſed him from his foulneſs, then bring him to flight, which if it happen to be at a Pheaſant or Partridge in a Woody Cloſe Ground, then upon luring him you muſt caſt your lure into ſome Buſh or Tree, ſo to bring him to a ſtand, making him ſeize thereon, and when you firſt fly him, let it be at young Game, that he may Conquer without difficulty, but if you fly a long winged Hawk in a Champain, keep him by any means from his ſtand maintaining till the Game be ſprung upon the Wings ſo that it being under him he may ſtoop with more Advantage, and the eaſier take it, yet be ſure he miſs not the Game, which may occaſion his being baulked whilſt he be more perfect, mount him to the height of his Gate and Retrieve the Partridge under him by caſting in your Spaniels, and in this manner you may fly all ſorts of long wing'd Hawks, and ſeldom miſs your Game: And thus much for the Princely Recreation of Hawking.

To cure all inward and privy ſickneſs of body. The Pantas. Caſting of the gorge. All ſorts of worms. Purging of glut. Coſtiveneſs in the Body. To cauſe digeſtion.

TAke as much Agarick as a peaſe, and wrap it either in a warm Pigeons heart, or Chickens heart, or any other

ther warm and bloody fleſh, and give it the Hawk to eat faſting in the morning, and it is a moſt ready and certain cure.

To cure all privy griefs in the head. All Rheums. The Rie. All Apoplexies.

TAke as much Muſtard ſeed bruis'd as will lie upon a Three-half pence, and wrap it as aforeſaid, either in a warm Pigeons Heart, Chickens Heart, or other warm fleſh, and then dip it in the juice of Roſemary and Sage well mixt together, and ſo give it the Hawk to eat faſting in the morning, and it will not only purge and cleanſe her, but alſo comfort and ſtrengthen the brain exceedingly, as by proof you ſhall find.

To cure all diſeaſes in the Eyes. All dimneſs of ſight. All blood-ſhotten Eyes. The Pin and Web.

TAke of the juice of Ground-Ivy or Ale-hoof half a ſpoonful, and put to it as much fine ſears'd Ginger, as will lie on a Three-half-pence, and being well mixt together with a ſmall ſoft feather, anoint the Hawks Eyes therewith, Morning, Noon, and Night, and it is a moſt certain cure, and often approved.

To cure all diſeaſes in the mouth. The Frounce. All Cankers.

TAke rough Alome and beat it to as fine a Powder as you can poſſibly get it, then take a ſpoonful or two of the ſtrongeſt and beſt Wine-vinegar, and mix your Alome with the ſame till it be as thick as puddle; then take a fine rag of Cambrick or Lawn, and dip it therein, and with the ſame rub the ſores well till they be ready to bleed, both Morning, Noon, and Night, and it will cure it in a ſhort ſpace.

To cure all Impoſthumes. All bruiſes whatſoever. All Excretions. All wounds whatſoever. The Formicas. To ſtanch bloud.

FIrſt, where there is any excretion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the Salve which followeth. But in caſe of wounds, if the wounds be great or deep, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it up with a fine needle and a little red Silk, then take twenty Raiſins of the Sun, and having pickt out the ſtones, boyl them in half a pint of Wine till it be thick like pap, then beat it well together, and being very warm, apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in four and twenty hours till the ſores be healed; but if the Flux of Blood be great, then you ſhall take Merchants Wax, and drop it upon the Vein which bleedeth, and it will preſently ſtanch it.

To cure the pin in the foot. The broken pounce. Bones broken. Bones out of joynt.

FIrſt, you ſhall place the member right, if there be either breach or diſlocation; then take of *Galbanum*, of White-Pitch, of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a ſoft Fire; then plaiſter-wiſe ſpread it upon a Linnen Cloth, and ſo fold it about the ſore; then ſplint it if need require, otherwiſe only rowl it up with a fine Linnen rag, and the remedy will ſoon be effected, as hath been often by me and others ſeen, and proved by experience.

The nature of Red and Fallow Deer.

DEer, by a ſecret inſtinct of nature, and the providence of God, are their own Phyſicians, and need not the help of Man; yet becauſe they are ſo ſerviceable I will ſhew their Character or nature.

The Hart loveth to hear Muſick, and marvelleth at all things that he ſeeth, and taketh great pleaſure to behold them, as hath been often ſeen by their gazing at the Bow and Arrows of the Hunter, or at a Carter, and the like; They are at mighty enmity with Serpents, and renew their ſtrength by eating of them; they have alſo

a ſtrange property, that if they go to feed in young Springs or Copices, they go againſt the wind; and ſo can tell whether there be any Perſon or not: and if any man chance to ſpit or piſs upon any ſprig or branch in the Copices, they will find it out preſently, and utterly abandon that place. Being hunted and ready to be taken by the Hounds, they will for their laſt refuge fly to houſes and places of reſort, rather yield to Man than to Dogs: and as *Pliny* ſaith, they can endure to ſwim thirty Miles End-ways: and when they are to paſs any great River to go to Rut in ſome Iſle or Foreſt, they aſſemble themſelves together in herds; and knowing the ſtrongeſt and beſt Swimmer, they make him go foremoſt, and then he which cometh the ſecond, ſtayeth up his head upon the back of the firſt, and all the reſt in like manner even to the laſt: the foremoſt being weary, the ſecond taketh his place, and he cometh backward. They go to Rut about the midſt of *September*, and bear their young ones eight Months: ſometimes they bring two Calves at once: their little ones they practiſe and exerciſe to uſe their Legs from the very beginning, leading them up to high Rocks teaching them to leap, run, and fly away, acquainting them with their Dens and ſecret places of harbour; the Males are horned, and they above all other living Creatures caſt them every Year once, at a certain time of the Spring; and to that purpoſe a little before their mewing they ſeek out the moſt ſecret corners, and moſt out of the way to hide themſelves: when they are Pollards, they keep cloſe hidden, as if they were diſarmed; and all this they do, as if they envied that men ſhould have good of any thing that they had. Their age may be known by their heads, (for every Year they have one more branch than they had the laſt Year before) untill they come to ſix, after which time, they come new ever alike, ſo that their age cannot be diſcerned any more by their head, but their mark is taken by their Mouth and Teeth: for as they grow in age, they have few or no Teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the root, whereas all the while they were younger, they uſed to have them break forth and ſtanding out at the very forehead. At the firſt when they break out again, they be like to the glandules or kernels of dry skin, that are new put forth; then grow they with tender ſtalks to retain round and long knots, covered all over with a certain plume down like Velvet: ſo long as they be deſtitute of their Horns and perceive their Heads naked, they go forth for relief by Night; and as they grow bigger and bigger, they harden them in the hot Sun, often making proof of them againſt Trees: and when they perceive they be tough and

ſtrong

ſtrong enough, then they go abroad boldly. The Harts and Hinds are ſaid to live an Hundred Years and upward.

Secrets of Horſes and Cattle.

To make Beaſt follow a Man.

ARriſtotle in his Book of living Creatures ſaith if, one put common Wax upon the Horns of the Cow, that hath a Calf, ſhe will follow him whither he will. *J. Lambley.*

Againſt all ſorts of diſeaſes of Cattle.

AN Excellent Remedy againſt all diſeaſes in Cattle, is made thus, take *Myrh*, Male Frankinſence, Pomgranate Shells beaten, of each one Pound, Saffron three Ounces, Pepper three Ounces, *May* Butter, Acacia, Roman Wormwood, burnt Roſin, Wild Betony in Powder, Century, ordinary Betony, Saxifrage, Sagapenum, Dog Fennel, of each half a pound, Powder all theſe well and ſift them, and mingle them with three Pints of the beſt Honey, and boyl them gentely a little on a Cole Fire, afterwards, put it in a Tin or Glaſs Veſſel, then when you have occaſion, give to your Cattle, that have a Feavor or are diſeaſed, every Day a great ſpoonfull of that Confection with an Hemina of warm Water and Oyl Lees three Ounces, but if they are ſick without a Feavor, or alſo begin to recover give this Confection with Wine and Oyl, for ſeveral times untill the Beaſt is well, this is an approved Remedy. *Vegetius.*

For a Horſe that Neighs to much.

BInd upon his Head a Stone, with a hole in it, ſo he will leave off. I add that a Horſe that caſts his Ears Backward, is often times deaf Foaled, and he will never neigh in the company of other Horſes. *Simoneca Cardinal*, is the Author,

Horſes may be foaled of divers Colours.

PUt a Cloth of divers Colours on the Mare, for what Colours the Horſe then behold, ſuch Colour will the Colt certainly be, and you may try the ſame of other Cattle, *Abſyrtus.*

For Horſes that are Prickt, a ſure remedy.

LEtt the Shoo preſently be pulled off, and the place Pricked be preſently waſhed with Wine, when you have done this, take the middle Skin of Elder, and lay upon the part affected, then drop upon the Skin ſome drops of Tallow with a hot Iron, and ſett on the Iron Shoo handſomely, and Ride as you pleaſe; out of a Manuſcript, by *J. K.*

For a Horſes Cough.

STeep five Eggs at Night in the ſtrongeſt and ſharpeſt Vinegar you can get, and in the morning when you find the outward Shell conſumed, take the Horſes Tongue out of his mouth, and, thruſt this Egg down his Throat, an Infallible remedy, the Secrets of *J. B.* an old Farrier.

To Fat Lean Horſes.

IF a Horſe grow lean, give him parcht Wheat, or Barly Baked, a double quantity, let him be led to Water thrice a Day, if his leaneſs continue. Mingle Bran with the Wheat, and Ride him gently, if he will not Eat pour into his Noſtril Water that is fit to drink, wherein were bruiſed Nightſhade, and Poley, Barly and Vetches are to be ſet before him, ſome grind two ſmall Cups of Gith, and with this they mingle three ſmall Cups of Oyl, and with an Hemina of Wine they pour it down his Throat, you may cure a Horſe that loath his meat with bruiſed Garlick, infuſed in an Hemina of Wine and poured down his Throat: If he cannot make Water Mingle the white of 10 Eggs with the reſt, and give it him with a Horn down his Throat. *Conſtantinus.*

FINIS.

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